

61900/P/1 AN ACCOUNT 1822
OF THE
FAMILY OF LAPLANDERS;

WHICH, WITH THEIR
SUMMER AND WINTER RESIDENCES, DOMESTIC
IMPLEMENTS, SLEDGES,

HERD OF LIVING REINDEER;

AND
A PANORAMIC VIEW

OF THE
NORTH CAPE,

(FROM A DRAWING LATELY MADE ON THE SPOT BY CAPT. BROOKE, TO
WHOM THE PROPRIETOR IS INDEBTED FOR PERMISSION TO
EXHIBIT IT,)

ARE NOW EXHIBITING

AT THE
EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

" Their reindeer form their riches, these their tents,
Their robes, their beds, and all their homely wealth
Supply; their wholesome fare, and cheerful cups.
Obsequious to their call, the docile tribe
Yield to the sled their necks, and whirl them swift
O'er hill and dale, heap'd into one expanse
Of marbled snow, as far as eye can sweep,
With a blue crust of ice unbounded glazed."

THOMSON.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR W. BULLOCK.

[Price 1s. 6d.]

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the haplides
autographs!

BULLOCK, W.

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Drawn from Nature on Stone by D. Dighton

Printed by C. Rodmand

L. LARSEN HOLM, a Native of NORWEGIA, LAPLAND, with his Wife & Child, Rein Deer, &c

Now exhibiting at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

By W. Bullock

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AN ACCOUNT
OF THE
REINDEER,
&c. &c.

A NATURAL inclination to possess every thing that is extraordinary either in nature or art has impelled me, from my earliest years, to collect and preserve whatever objects of that description it was in my power to draw into one collection. The late London Museum was the result of this desire ; it embraced the most extensive assemblage of zoology ever brought together by the exertions of an individual, and occupied thirty years of my life in its completion ; in it were assembled the most remarkable quadrupeds from every quarter of the globe, particularly those which, from domestication, could add to the comfort or assist the labours of man. But there is one

which stands pre-eminent in this class, that I was never able to obtain, either in a preserved or living state: though a native of Europe, and comparatively a neighbour, it is not in any European collection—I allude to the Reindeer; a creature of the most extraordinary and beautiful form; an animal whose domestication is of more importance to its master, than that of any other, or probably the whole of the quadruped species. The Laplander and his reindeer appear to have been created for each other. This diminutive race of human beings must long since have ceased to exist, but for the service of this friend and companion.

The elephant, camel, horse, ox, sheep, and dog, render to their respective masters services of the greatest importance; but without the assistance of the reindeer, there could be no human inhabitants of Lapland; nothing could compensate for its loss. Its flesh and its milk, prepared in various ways, afford luxury and nourishment, supplying every other article of food; its furry skin furnishing, in a simple manner, com-

fortable clothing, and the means of resisting the severity of an arctic winter, which nothing else could do. Wrapt in these on the snow, or frozen ground, the Laplanders sleep with their infants in comfort and security. When the change of season requires their removal from one hut to another, the reindeer offers the ready means of transporting them with their families and goods. In summer he carries their slender effects; and when the snow covers the ground, which is the greater part of the year, by means of a sledge he removes them with a rapidity unequalled by any other animal. A Laplander in his sledge will travel a hundred miles in a day; the broad spreading hoofs of the deer serving as snow-shoes to prevent his sinking, and apparently made to traverse this frozen and otherwise untrodden waste, as those of the camel and the dromedary for the scorching sands and deserts of Arabia and India. There is no part of the deer useless to its master; its sinews supply thread, cordage, and harness, and its bones and horns are manufactured into furniture and ornaments.

It has always been a matter of surprise and regret, that so noble, so useful a creature should be so long unknown to us. It did not appear to me that any experiment to domesticate it in our island, on a fair and extensive scale equal to the importance of the subject, had yet been made. There are tracts of country in our island, where it is probable, with care, they might be reared at a trifling expense. The high hills of York, Derby, Cumberland, Wales, and Scotland, produce the white moss, considered essential to their existence, it is even found on the downs in the neighbourhood of London, and, I believe, is eaten by no other animal: we might, then, be supplied with a luxurious addition to our table for a mere trifle. The flesh of the reindeer is most delicious venison, and its milk, the consistence of ordinary cream, of the most exquisite flavour, and contains double the nutriment of that of the cow; the butter and cheese made from it are excellent; the former is made from milk only, agitated by a whisk in a wooden vessel.

These considerations determined me, should my leisure permit, to endeavour to effect so desirable an object; and the moment I was relieved from my late public occupation, I left England for the purpose of procuring a stock of deer, and if possible a Lapland family with them. After three unsuccessful attempts, I have attained my object: a herd of reindeer, with their natural proprietors, is for the first time in London, and I hope to succeed in rendering this noble and amiable animal a permanent advantage to this country.

Their arrival has excited so much interest and curiosity, that, in compliance with the wishes of the public, they will be exhibited by the people themselves, who have brought their summer and winter residences and furniture with them. The man, Jens Holm, and his wife, Karina Christian, are about four feet, eight inches high, which, in Lapland, is not beneath the usual height; on the contrary, Karina is considered a tall woman: their son, four years and a half old, is not likely to be so tall a man as his father; they understand the Norwegian language, and an interpreter

attends to answer any question that may be put to them.

They exhibit the deer decorated in the manner of their country, and drawing light carriages and sledges.

Nothing can exceed the extraordinary appearance of these noble quadrupeds ; in size they excel the red deer, or stag : the enormous horns in some almost exceed belief. A cord passed round those of a fine male measures thirty feet : in some they appear like the branches of an aged oak, stripped of its foliage. The immense brow antlers vary in some individuals, from two to four.

They are sleek in summer, but in winter clothed with a thick impenetrable coat of long hair of a dry husky appearance : their feet are large and wide, extending considerably whilst resting on the ground, and covering a space sixteen inches in circumference. Every time each foot is moved, a loud clicking noise is heard, occasioned by one of the hoofs striking against the other.

The morning after my arrival at Figeland, the young mountaineer to whose care they

were intrusted, (and between whom and the deer there appeared to exist the strongest mutual attachment) turned them out of the fold, in which they are always kept at night, to protect them from the wolves, that I might have an opportunity of seeing them. They immediately followed their leader up the side of a mountain; after a few moments, he demanded of me which way they should go; he called in a loud voice, and they instantly stopped: he ordered them from right to left, and back again; and then to proceed; and they were out of sight in a moment. On their arrival from the mountains on the shore of the harbour opposite Fleckifiord, Salva, the mountaineer, went into a boat, and pointed out to the leader where they were to land; they swam across in a few minutes.

The whole herd was in the town surrounded by hundreds of the wondering inhabitants, took food from their hands, and seemed pleased with the caresses of the women and children. They were at first quartered in the yard of the house where I lodged, and my good old landlady, Madame

Bornick, was delighted with her new guests; but the number of persons who collected from all parts of the country was so great, that it became necessary to remove them to a place where they could remain a few days retired, to recover from the fatiguing journey they had just terminated. I had the use of a large island about two miles from the town, offered for their reception; and they were marched to the shore opposite to it, where large boats were prepared by lashing them together. The deer walked immediately to the side of the quay, but the leader observing the boats move, stopped and examined them very minutely: he hesitated; and the herd became instantly alarmed: it was the first time they had seen a boat. After some further hesitation, and a little fear, the leader walked in. The eyes of the whole were instantly fixed on him, and they distinctly expressed their fears for his safety; and some then turned their eyes to the mountains: he was at this time examining the planks with his feet: the motion did not please him. Salva seated himself by his

head, patted his neck, and laid his face to that of the deer. Jens was by this time in the other boat; upon seeing him the deer turned his head, looked attentively at his followers, and in a short snort gave the signal for them to come in. It was not obeyed for a moment; and he repeated it in rather an angry manner, stamping with his foot. In a moment the boats were all filled. In jumping in, a weakly calf fell, and lay in the bottom of the boat in such a situation that I considered its destruction inevitable; yet it received no injury. Their care and love for each other are truly admirable. As soon as they were in, the leader, observing there were more in one boat than the other, looked at one of the old males, which, appearing perfectly to understand him, instantly went into the other boat. The ropes were cast off: they remained perfectly still till they reached the island; when, following the leader, they leaped on the rock, ascended the side of a small hill, and got a plentiful supply of their favourite white moss. A day or two after their arrival, the change of food and climate

affected the calves ; two of them could not be found. Karina, however, begged me not to trouble myself, for that the mother had concealed them where no one but herself could find them. In the afternoon I ordered Jens to draw the whole of them to the shore : he collected them in a moment by whistling, and began to descend the hill, when Karina came to me laughing, and pointed to a female who was loitering behind, and who, as soon as she fancied herself unperceived, turned back ; “ She is gone to fetch her child,” said Karina, and with it she soon made her appearance.

I have been often amused by the manner in which the males examine and dress their wonderful horns ; it is performed in the neatest manner with the hind foot.

In Lapland the herds of these animals are extremely numerous : the poor have from fifty to two hundred ; the middle class from three to seven hundred, and the rich above a thousand. Their greatest enemy is the wolf, which sometimes breaks into the fold, and destroys thirty or forty at a time. The

Laplander holds him in the greatest detestation, and is almost in a rage when the name is mentioned. The first question put to me by Jens Holm, was, “Are there wolves in England?” and when told that they were entirely extirpated, he clasped his hands, and said, “If it had snow, mountains, and rein moss, what a happy country it would be.” Bears sometimes destroy the deer, seizing them by surprise, but this is rather a rare occurrence.

The first evening of my return to Flecki-fiord I fed them in the inn yard under my bed-room window. In the night I awoke, and fancied some one was striking a light with a flint and steel; but the noise continuing, I went to the window, and found it proceeded from the deer walking slowly in the yard. The females produce the young about the end of May, and soon after cast their horns, which, in a short space of time, are reproduced of the full size, but are covered with hair; during which time they are soft, and very susceptible of injury. They have always a leader or captain, whose orders they scru-

pulously obey. They seem to place the most unlimited confidence in his experience.

The natives of Lapland in their festivities are much addicted to the use of brandy, and what I could scarcely credit, had I not been an eye-witness of the fact, the deer are as fond of it as their masters. In case of extreme fatigue, or loss of appetite, I have seen it given, and produce the best effect. In the winter journey from one district to another, the rein-deer will, in a light sledge, convey his master over the frozen snow upwards of a hundred miles in a day without stopping : in which case the deer is always sacrificed, being incapable of further exertion. For drawing heavy burthens, sometimes four or five are yoked lengthwise.

In swimming, the deer appear lighter than any animal I have ever seen, and swim with great rapidity, passing an ordinary boat with ease. It is said they will go an English mile by water without inconvenience. I have never tried them so far.

The small size and light form of the people almost disqualify them from following any

other than the simple pastoral life they enjoy. Too weak for the hardy toil of the fisherman or of the agriculturist, nature seems to have created them and the reindeer as partners and assistants to each other in tenanting the polar regions of the northern Alps. In the following little account of them, much of the information is extracted from the tour of the celebrated naturalist L. C. Linnæus, who travelled in that country, when a young man, by order of the University of Upsal; it has been corroborated, and additions made to it by the people themselves. Accustomed from their infancy to follow the deer, they are extremely swift of foot. Linnæus, then strong, robust, young, and capable of enduring great personal fatigue, often expressed his surprise at the activity and perseverance of his Lapland guides, who, loaded with his baggage, performed long journeys with ease. In running up the hills perhaps no persons are so swift; and he adds, in another place, the Devil himself could not keep up with them. In travelling with the people now in London, I allotted a horse for their accommodation,

as no carriage can be used in that part of the country, but Karina would frequently alight and take her son upon her back (who seemed to like that mode of conveyance much better than riding before her), disappear in a moment, and before our horses could reach the top of the hill, she was nearly out of sight on the other side ; and often went several miles in this way, arriving at the scheft or post-house to order horses before we came up. In every thing relating to the herds she seemed as much at home as her husband. In catching any that are refractory, the activity and the precision with which they cast a double rope at a considerable distance, open in such a manner as to pass over the head and avoid the horns, and catch it by the neck, are really astonishing. If the animal prove too powerful, or they think him likely to be hurt or thrown down by his exertions, by slackening the rope it falls to the ground, and releases him in an instant.

“ Ovid’s description of the silver age is still applicable to the native inhabitants of Lapland. Their soil is not wounded by the

plough, nor is the iron din of arms to be heard; neither have mankind found their way to the bowels of the earth, nor do they engage in wars to define its boundaries. They perpetually change their abode, live in tents, and follow a pastoral life, like the patriarchs of old."

To the elegant pen of Dr. Shaw we are indebted for the following beautiful translation of Linnæus's eulogy on this diminutive race of man :

“ O favour'd race! whom partial Heav'n design'd
 To free from all the cares that vex mankind!
 In life's mad scenes while wayward nations join,
 One silent corner of the world is thine;
 From busy toil, from raging passions free,
 And war, dire stain of laps'd humanity!
 Far from thy plains the hideous monster roves,
 Nor dares pollute thy consecrated groves.
 Indulgent Nature yields her free supplies,
 And bids thy simple food around thee rise.
 Along thy shores the scaly myriads play,
 And gathering birds pursue their airy way.
 Gurgles to quench thy thirst the crystal spring,
 And ranging herds their milky tribute bring.
 No fell disease attacks thy hardy frame,
 Or damps with sullen cloud the vital flame;
 But flies to plague amid their tainted sky
 The sick'ning sons of full-fed luxury.

“ Thy aged sires can boast a cent’ry past,
 And life’s clear lamp burns briskly to the last.
 In woods and groves, beneath the trembling spray,
 Glides on, in sweet content, thy peaceful day :
 Gay exercise with ruddy health combined,
 And, far beyond the rest ! the freedom of the mind.
 Here stands secure, beneath the northern zone,
 O sacred Innocence ! thy turf-built throne :
 ’Tis here thou wav’st aloft thy snowy wings,
 Far from the pride of courts and pomp of kings.”

Shaw’s Zoology, Vol. II. Part 2. p. 272.

“ Among these people the men are employed in the business of cookery, so that the master of a family has no occasion to speak a good word to his wife, when he wishes to give a hospitable entertainment to his guests.

“ The dress of these Laplanders is as follows.

“ On the head they wear a small cap, like those used at my native place of Stenbrohult, made with eight seams covered with strips of brown cloth, the cap itself being of a greyish colour. This reaches no lower than the tips of the ears.

“ Their outer garment, or jacket, is open in front half way down the bosom, below

which part it is fastened with hooks, as far as the pit of the stomach. Consequently the neck is bare, and from the effects of the sun abroad and the smoke at home, approaches the complexion of a toad. The jacket when loose reaches below the knees; but it is usually tied up with a girdle, so as scarcely to reach that far, and is sloped off at the bottom. The collar is of four fingers' breadth, thick, and stitched with thread.

“ They wear no stockings. Their breeches, made of the coarse and slight woollen cloth of the country called *walmal*, reach down to their feet, tapering gradually to the bottom, and are tied with a bandage over their half boots.

“ All the needle-work is performed by the women. They make their thread of the sinews in the legs of the reindeer, separating them, while fresh, with their teeth, into slender strings, which they twist together. A kind of cord is also made of the roots of spruce fir.

“ They make use of no razor, but cut their beards with scissars. They never cut the

hair of the head, and only occasionally employ a comb or any similar instrument. They have no laundress or washerwoman.

“ The thread is made out of the tendons of reindeer fawns half a year old. Such thread is covered with tin foil for embroidery, its pliability rendering it peculiarly fit for the purpose. The tendons are dried in the sun, being hung over a stick. They are never boiled.

“ Of this race of extraordinary people, those who inhabit the mountains build no houses: their habitation is a simple tent of walmal cloth, manufactured in Russia and Norway, supported by birch poles of the rudest workmanship; a hole is left in the top to allow the smoke to escape. The fire is made in the centre of the floor, and round it are spread the rein deer skins on a few birch twigs, on which they sit in the day and sleep at night: a flap of cloth is left loose to cover at night the opening used for a door. The height of the structure is about eight feet in the centre, and the greatest diameter is but twelve. This small edifice often contains a family of

twelve or eighteen persons, with their effects and furniture, which consists of a kettle of copper or brass, bowls, tubs, and baskets of wood, which are generally placed on the ground behind the fire, opposite the door, or on one or two racks suspended from the roof, on which are also the cheese vessels, and a few other culinary articles. Such is the residence which the people of the northern Alps occupy during the summer months. Those who inhabit the woody district lower down have fixed residences, but of so slender and fragile a texture, that it is really wonderful that human beings, sensible of the impression of heat and cold, can withstand the rigor of a polar winter with so slight a defence against the storms and piercing cold of such an atmosphere. We shall copy the description from Linnæus.

“ On the dry hills, which most abounded with large pines, the finest timber was strewed around, felled by the force of the tempests, lying in all directions, so as to render the country in some places almost impenetrable. I seemed to have reached the residence of

Pan himself, and shall now describe the huts in which his subjects the Laplanders contrive to resist the rigours of their native climate.

“ The *Kodda*, or hut, is formed of double timbers, lying one upon another, and has mostly six sides, rarely but four. It is supported within by four inclining posts, as thick as one’s arm, crossing each other in pairs at the top, upon which is laid a transverse beam, four ells in length. On each side lower down is another cross piece of wood, serving to hang pipes on. The walls are formed of beams of a similar thickness, but differing in length, leaving a hole at the top to serve as a chimney, and a door at the side. These are covered with a layer of bark, either of spruce, fir, or birch, and over that is another layer of wood like the first. In the centre the fire is made on the ground, and the inhabitants lie round it. In the middle of the chimney hangs a pole, on which the pot is suspended over the fire.

“ The height of the hut is three ells, its greatest breadth at the base two fathoms.

“ They always construct their huts in

places where they have ready access to clear cold springs.

“The inhabitants sleep quite naked on skins of reindeer, spread over a layer of branches of dwarf birch (*betula nana*), with similar skins spread over them. The sexes rise from this simple couch, and dress themselves promiscuously without any shame or concealment.”

Their huts are so low that it is impossible for any one to stand upright in them, and the whole defence against the inclemency of the weather is a single coat of birch bark, not the eighth of an inch thick. How these simple children of nature would smile at the complicated and expensive apartments on board the discovery ships on the arctic expedition, to enable our hardy seamen to pass an ordinary winter of their climate. The Laplander is a carnivorous animal, and is said to consume ten times more flesh than a Swedish peasant; a family of four persons devour a deer in a week: they eat the glutton, squirrel, bear, martin, beaver; and, in short,

every living creature they can catch, except wolves and foxes.

“ When the Laplanders expect any visitors, they are particularly careful to have plenty of *ris* (branches of the dwarf birch) spread on the floor, under the reindeer skins on which they sit; otherwise they would be thought deficient in civility, and the mistress of the family would be censured as a bad manager, when the guests returned to their own homes.

“ The mode of their entertainment is as follows :

“ First, if the stranger arrive before their meat is set over the fire to boil, they present him either with iced milk, or some kind of berries mixed with milk, or perhaps with cheese, or *kappi*. Afterwards, when the meat is sufficiently cooked, and they have taken it out of the pot, they put into the water, in which it has been boiled, slices of cheese made of reindeer milk. This is a testimony of hospitality, and that they are disposed to make their guest as welcome as

they can. They next serve up some of their dry or solid preparations of milk.

“ The marriages of the Laplanders are conducted in the following manner.

“ 1. In the first place the lover addresses his favourite fair-one in a joking manner, to try whether his proposal be likely to prove acceptable or not. Perhaps he even goes so far as to speak once or twice to her father upon the subject. He then takes his leave, either fixing a time for his return, or not, as it may happen.

“ 2. The lover next takes with him such of his nearest relations as live in the neighbourhood, who, as well as himself, carry provisions with them to the hut of his mistress, he going last in the procession.

“ 3. When the party arrive at the place of their destination, they all, except the lover, walk in. If there happen to be any other huts near at hand, it is usual for the damsel to retire to one of them, that she may not be obliged to hear the conversation of the visitors. Her admirer either remains on the outside of the door, amongst the reindeer, or

goes into some neighbouring hut. There are usually two or three spokesmen in the party, the principal of whom is called *Sugnovivi*. When they are all seated, the young man's father first presents some brandy to the father of the young woman ; upon which the latter asks why he treats him with brandy? The former replies, ' I am come hither with a good intention, and I wish to God that it may prosper.' He then declares his errand. If the other party should not be favourably inclined to the proposal, he rejects it, at the same time thanking the person who made it. Upon this, all who are present endeavour to prevail upon him to give his consent to the marriage. If they succeed, or in case the offer have from the first been accepted, the friends of the lover fetch whatever they have brought along with them, consisting of various utensils, and silver coin, which they place on a reindeer skin, spread in the hut, before the father and mother of the intended bride. The father or the mother of the bridegroom then distributes the money between the young woman and her parents.

If the sum be thought too small, the latter ask for more, and it frequently happens that much time is spent in bargaining, before they can come to a conclusion. When the parties concerned cannot obtain so large a sum as they think themselves entitled to, they often reject the whole, and return the money to those who brought it. But if, on the contrary, matters are brought to a favourable conclusion, the parents allow their daughter to be sent for. Two of the bridegroom's relations undertake this office. If the bride has any confidential female friend, or a sister, they walk arm in arm together; and in this case the mother of the bridegroom is required to make a present of a few brass rings, or something of that kind, to this friend or sister, who keeps lamenting the loss of her companion.

“ When the bride enters the hut, her father asks whether she is satisfied with what he has done? To which she replies, that she submits herself to the disposal of her father, who is the best judge of what is proper for her. The mother of the bridegroom then

presents the bride with the sum allotted for her, laying it in her lap. If it prove less than she had expected, she shows her dissatisfaction by various gestures, and signs of refusal, in which case she may possibly obtain at least the promise of a larger sum. All these gifts become her own property.

“When such pecuniary matters are finally arranged, the father and mother of the bridegroom present him and his bride with a cup of brandy, of which they partake together, and then all the company shake hands. They afterwards take off their caps, and one of the company makes an oration, praying for God’s blessing upon the new-married couple, and returning thanks to him who ‘gives every man his own wife, and every woman her own husband.’

“The parents of the bridegroom next partake of some brandy, and the whole stock of that liquor which they had brought with them is fetched for the company.

“All the relations of the bridegroom then come forward with their provisions, which generally consist of several cheeses, and a

piece of meat dried and salted. The latter is roasted before the fire, while the company is, in the mean while, regaled with some of the solid preparations of milk, the bride and bridegroom eating by themselves, apart from the rest.

“ Two stewards are next chosen, one of them from the bride’s party, the other from that of the bridegroom. The last-mentioned party are then required to furnish a quantity of raw meat, amounting to about a pound and a half to each person. This the stewards immediately set about boiling, and their duty moreover is to serve it round to all present. This meat is dressed in several separate pots, two only in each hut, if there be any neighbours whose huts can serve to accommodate the party on this occasion ; for each Laplander has never more than one hut of his own. The fat part of the broth is first served up in basins. Afterwards various petticoats or blankets, of walmal cloth, are spread on the floor, by way of a table-cloth, on which the boiled meat is placed. The chief persons of the company then, as many as can find

room, take their places in the hut of the bride's family, sitting down round the provision, while the children and inferiors are accommodated in the neighbouring huts. Grace is then said. The bride and bridegroom are placed near together, for the most part close to the door, or place of entrance. They are always helped to the best of the provision. The company then serve themselves, taking their meat on the points of their knives, and dipping each morsel into some of the fat broth, in which the whole has been boiled, before they put it into their mouths. Numbers of people assemble from the neighbourhood, to look in upon the company through the door; and as they expect to share in the feast, the stewards give them two or three bits of meat, according as they respect them more or less. What remains after every body is satisfied, is put together, and wrapped up in the blankets or cloths, that part of it which is left by the new-married couple being kept separate from the rest, as no other person is allowed to partake of their share. The dinner being over,

the whole company shake hands and return thanks for their entertainment. They always shake hands with the bride and bridegroom in the first place, and then with the rest, saying at the same time *kusslän*.

“ After taking some brandy, the whole party go to bed. The herd of reindeer had been turned out to pasture from the time when the meat was put into the pot. The bride and bridegroom sleep together with their clothes on.

“ When the company rise in the morning, if the bridegroom’s father and their party have any thing left, they treat the others with it; for the family of the bride have seldom any preparation made, not expecting, or not being supposed to expect, such company, and they never keep any brandy by them, but purchase it for every occasion. Whatever cold meat therefore remains is brought forward, to which the bride’s party indeed add cheese, and any other preparation of milk they may have in store, as well as any dried meat; such things being usually kept by them. With these the party regale

themselves by way of breakfast. Afterwards the family of the bride boil some fresh meat, as a final repast for their guests, who, after partaking of it, take their leave.

“ The banns are usually published once. The marriage ceremony, which is very short, is performed after the abovementioned company is departed. This being over, the bridegroom either takes his wife immediately home with him, or he goes to his own hut alone, and stays there from one to five days, after which he returns to her residence, bringing with him his herd of reindeer, and stays there for some time with her.

“ Such of the Laplanders as are rich enough to afford it, make their wives a present of a coverlet; a petticoat made of cloth, without any gathers, as usual among these people; a small silver beaker or cup; several rix-dollars and silver rings; a spoon, &c.; so that many a bride costs her husband more than a hundred dollars, copper money. To the mother he perhaps gives a silver belt, as well as a cloth petticoat.”

The Laplanders play very well at tennis,

and at blindman's-buff, and have only two musical instruments, one called a lur, a sort of trumpet ; and reeds made of the bark of the mountain ash. Linnæus says they can sleep or wake whenever they please. I heartily wish they had the power of communicating this enviable qualification.

The extreme difficulty and danger of travelling in the interior of this country is the cause of its being so little known to foreigners. The people are hospitable and kind to strangers when they arrive amongst them, and give the little they possess with pleasure ; but many have never seen a human face but those of their own country. When the great Linnæus, almost dead with fatigue and hunger, having travelled a considerable distance through the swamps and bogs, above his knees in water, his guide, who had left him, returned accompanied “ by a person whose appearance was such, that at first I did not know whether I beheld a man or a woman. I scarcely believe that any poetical description of a fury could come up to the

idea, which this Lapland fair-one excited. It might well be imagined that she was truly of Stygian origin. Her stature was very diminutive. Her face of the darkest brown from the effects of smoke. Her eyes dark and sparkling. Her eyebrows black. Her pitchy-coloured hair hung loose about her head, and on it she wore a flat red cap. She had a grey petticoat; and from her neck, which resembled the skin of a frog, were suspended a pair of large loose breasts of the same brown complexion, but encompassed, by way of ornament, with brass rings. Round her waist she wore a girdle, and on her feet a pair of half boots.

“ Her first aspect really struck me with dread; but though a fury in appearance, she addressed me, with mingled pity and reserve, in the following terms :

“ ‘ O thou poor man ! what hard destiny can have brought thee hither, to a place never visited by any one before ? This is the first time I ever beheld a stranger. Thou miserable creature ! how didst thou come,

and whither wilt thou go? Dost thou not perceive what houses and habitations we have, and with how much difficulty we go to church?" "

The people are exhibited in the full Winter Costume of their own country, with their Summer and Winter Residences, and the principal objects of their household furniture.

The great failing of the people of Lapland is an addiction to the too frequent use of spirituous liquors, which they procure by barter from Norway. But Mr. Bullock has great satisfaction in stating, that the people now exhibiting have, since their arrival in England, behaved with the strictest propriety; they are elevated and delighted beyond measure with the kindness they have experienced from the public, and will probably return the richest people in the country. They deposit their little accumulations in the Savings Bank every week, and are constant in their attend-

ance to the duties of their religion at the Swedish Lutheran Chapel.

The room is ornamented by a Panoramic View of the North Cape, the most northerly headland in Europe, from a drawing made on the spot by Captain Brooke (to whose liberality Mr. Bullock is indebted for the use of it), in 1820, being the first representation ever given in England.

*The following Articles are arranged round the
Room and in the Houses.*

1. A Lapland Summer Dress, ornamented with embroidery of various coloured cloth, worn by Mr. Oxenden, in his late tour through that country.
2. A Lapland Bride's Dress of brown cloth, ornamented with various coloured decorations.
3. A glass case, containing the models of Lapland male and female figures in their full Summer Dresses, made by the natives. Above this is the Bride's Dress Cap of ceremony; and beneath it a model of a Cradle, and an ancient Lapland Belt of silver, highly ornamented; this, as well as the large silver Brooch and Clasp, worn by Jens in the room, exactly resemble those used by the ancient Danes, sometimes found in their burial places in this country.
4. Variety of the Horns of the male and female Reindeer in different stages of growth, some of them very large. Nothing, perhaps, in the growth of animated nature is more extraordinary than the sudden reproduction of these immense antlers: the deer are at this time shedding them; in a few weeks they will begin to shoot again, when so astonishingly rapid is the operation, that in a few days they attain their full size, covered with short hair, which remains on them till autumn, when it comes off by the bursting of the skin that surrounds the horn, which then appears smooth and polished.

5. On the floor of the houses are disposed, on Reindeer Skins, a variety of domestic and culinary utensils, consisting of wooden vessels, pails, bowls, dishes, spoons, &c. &c.; these are mostly cut out of solid birch, and are the work of the man himself: some of them are ornamented with much taste. There is also a sort of basket made of birch bark, which holds liquid. The handsome lackered bowls are imported from Russia and Norway, and are manufactured in that country. On the sides and roof of their dwelling are specimens of their winter provision, consisting of dried venison, fish, tongues of Reindeer, &c. The people dine at one o'clock, and the meal of these simple children of nature often affords much entertainment to the visitors.
6. A superb Lapland lady's dress, made of the skins of the beautiful White Deer, fringed and ornamented with the fur of the Black Bear, with gloves and shoes to correspond.
7. A complete Winter Dress of the Laplanders, made of the Reindeer skin, with winter boots, gloves, belt, knife, &c.: these are entirely of the manufacture of the natives; the sewing is performed with thread made of the sinews of the Reindeer.
8. A great variety of boots used on their fishing expeditions.
9. A variety of Snow Shoes, some of them six feet long, and only four inches broad; they are made of wood covered with seal-skin, and enable the inhabitants to walk over the snow with the greatest celerity.
10. The curious Cradle, or case, in which the Lapland women carry their children, so contrived as to enable them to suckle the infant without removing it.

11. A Lapland Rifle, made with the greatest simplicity, the lock consisting of only one spring.
12. A Lapland Sledge, in which Captain Brooke travelled from the North Cape to Norway, a distance of 700 miles, drawn by a single Reindeer.
13. Variety of the ornamental Harness of the Reindeer.

Plenty of the *lichen rongeferinus*, or Reindeer moss from Bagshot Heath, on which the animals feed, is in the room: the Deer receive it with the greatest avidity from the hands of the visitors in preference to every other food. It is now known that most of the high tracts of uncultivated heath land in the united kingdom produce it in abundance, and it is hoped that those hitherto unproductive wastes (for no other animal will eat of this moss) will shortly supply our table with the finest venison and most exquisite chimes at a very moderate rate; it having been ascertained that the climate that produces in luxuriance the *lichen rongeferinus* is congenial to the propagation of the Reindeer.

Carina. the woman's name in
handwriting.

Hans or Jan. the man's name in
his hand-writing

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